

Weimar Film

Genres and Styles

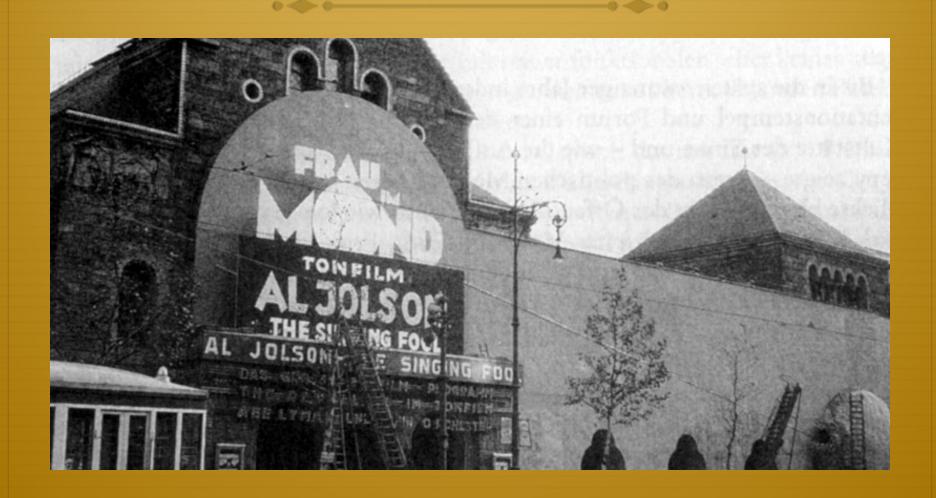
Ufa

- ♦ Universum-Film Aktiengesellschaft: the name says that the company makes films and is publicly owned
- ♦ Ufa was founded outside Berlin in 1917 as a bulwark against foreign competition
- ♦ Ufa rivaled Cinecittà in size and in access to talent on both sides of the camera

Ufa's Multiple Imperatives

- ♦ serve the state
- → uplift a defeated people
- enhance Germany's image abroad
- challenge the limits of "good taste"
- → represent the darker sides of social life
- * explore the extremes of character psychology

Ufa Palast-Am-Zoo, Berlin



Ufa Palast-Am-Zoo, Berlin



Three genres of Weimar film

- spectacular myths and historical romances
 - Lubitsch's Madame Dubarry, Anna Boleyn; Lang's Siegfried
- ♦ fairytales and horror films
 - ♦ Lang's Destiny, Metropolis
 - ♦ Wiene's Cabinet of Dr. Caligari
 - → Murnau's Nosferatu
- ♦ the "street film"
 - Pabst's Joyless Street
 - → May's Asphalt

From Caligari to Hitler

- ♦ Weimar cinema begins and ends in a lunatic asylum
 - * The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari (1919) to The Testament of Dr. Mabuse (1932)
- ♦ Emphasis on tyrants and "slaves": *Metropolis*
- ♦ Sons rebel against fathers: *Asphalt*
- ♦ the "New Woman": Pandora's Box
- ♦ Representations of crime and sexual behavior
- ♦ Emphasis on diegetic audiences

Lure of the Exotic

- ♦ Except for "street films" adventure films dominated
- ♦ Intensified experience
- ♦ Escapism and fantasy
- * Resentment of Germany's geographical isolation
- ♦ Loss of empire
- ♦ Vicarious experience of international expansion

Striking style in all genres

- myths and historical romances: casts of thousands, elaborate production design
- * fairytale/horror films: exotic settings, distorted Gothic style (fantasy, escape, nostalgia for lost empire)
- ♦ Visual extravagance: Expressionism
- ♦ Non-realistic cinematic techniques
- * street films: the New Objectivity

Weimar Gothic

- ♦ gloomy
- ♦ bizarre
- ♦ irrational
- **♦** fantastic
- extreme psychological states (objective correlatives)
- ♦ link between crime and insanity
- ♦ appeal of terror and the "night side" of life (decadence)
- → anti-realist; dreamlike quality

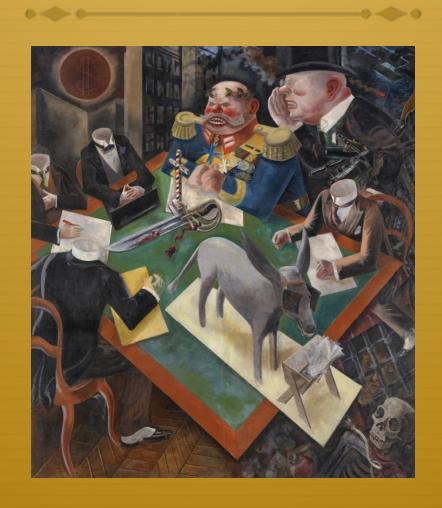
The Dark Side of the Street

- → gritty urban dramas
- ♦ focus on crime and explicit sexuality
- cautionary tales: the risks of excitement; the seductive appeal of the underworld
- * social critique: focus on poverty and unemployment; crime as the only way out

The New Objectivity/ Die Neue Sachlichkeit

- * style developed in response to World War I
- painting focusing on daily life
- ♦ focus on the ugly, not the beautiful
- ♦ cynical, unsentimental, bitter, disillusioned
- → representation of decadent behavior and settings

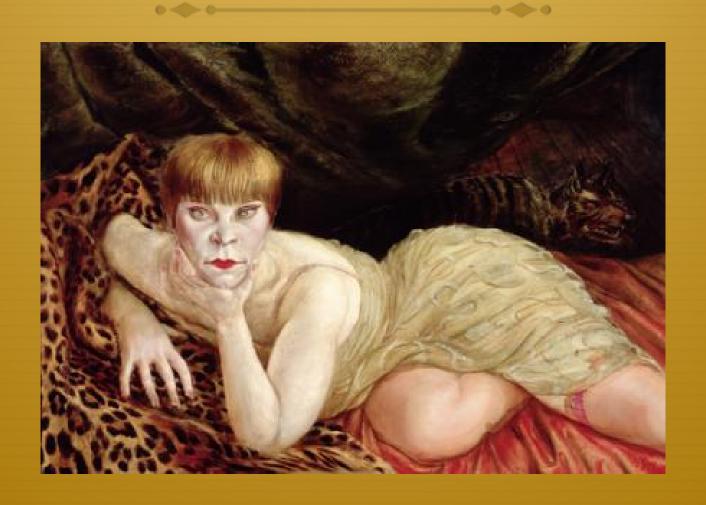
George Grosz



Otto Dix



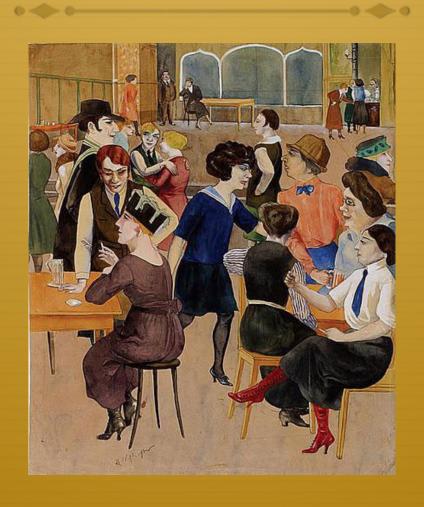
Otto Dix



Max Beckmann



Rudolph Schlicter



Common Cinematic Techniques in Weimar Films

- highly mobile camera
- * subjective camera shots; motivated POVs
- ♦ unmotivated, extreme, and obtrusive camera angles
- discontinuity editing; montage
- ♦ chiaroscuro lighting
- * symbolic, even distorted mise en scène